

Submission Date	Summary Progress Update	Achievements at A Glance	How are you assessing progress?	Challenges in Implementation	Next Steps for the Next Year
2020-04-20 12:18:47	A follow up project for EMERGE is currently being implemented, titled EMERGE-II. EMERGE-II builds on the achievements and outcomes under the first phase EMERGE and gears up interventions under resilient community building. Specific focus on scaling up activities related to climate smart agriculture practices, disaster preparedness from potential disasters, adoption of Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP), and institutional strengthening of rural municipalities through preparation of plans, monitoring mechanisms and building technological support systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 415 HHs benefitted from restoration of critical community infrastructures 524 HHs have diversified on/off farm skills and materials for market oriented agro-production 891 HHs of targeted small holder farmers have better financial resources for improved household income 17 HHs of targeted small holder farmers received better private or state services for enhancing their agro-based productions and have improved relations with market system actors 1 DRR portal under development to support rural municipality 	<p>The coordination, monitoring and assessment system is formulated under the principle of information exchange and feedback mechanism so as to keep every actors informed and make necessary adaptive management decisions to ensure the maximum impact at community level.</p> <p>EMERGE-II project team implements all the project actions guided by Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) aligned with the project Gantt-Chart. The project team, at district level, meets up for staff meeting every month for updates and planning of upcoming month. Coordination among concerned stakeholders (government, community leaders, cooperative unions, other agencies, market players, etc.) are always considered for action plan and implementation so as to bring common understanding about program and acceptance at beneficiary level.</p> <p>For regular monitoring and tracking changes, a project management team consisting of senior management team from all three partner organizations has been formed which directly supervises on the programmatic issues and guides project team. Different project monitoring tools (ToC, LFA, Indicator updates, Disaggregated datasheets, data collection, testimonials collection, etc.) have been used for regular updates, checks and situation records of the intervention, which are later used as information sources too during reporting.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges in identifying mushroom farming training resource person willing to go to remote areas (project site) Seed germination problem in onion seeds distributed. This was later compensated for by the vendor. The actions related to institutional capacity development and DRR capacity needs close coordination with and initiative of local government bodies. These actions therefore are under process of implementation, but will take time, as the local government bodies and concerned personnel need to own these activities and results. Covid-19 pandemic has meant that the entire country is under lockdown, which will definitely have an effect on the project progress. More so, as the true scale of the pandemic on the local economy, government priorities etc are not fully evident yet, it is hard to say at this moment, if we will need to significantly reorient some of the project activities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Linakges with insurance company to ensure wider acceptance of risk transfer mechanisms Development of digital DRR portal to support DRR response at the municipality level Sensitization workshop on DRR/DRM to youth clubs Facilitate revisiting and updating Emergency preparedness Response plan (EPRP) for rural municipalities Development of IEC materials on disaster preparedness
2020-04-13 17:28:54	<p>The project "Warm houses to address cold snaps in Peru", implemented in the community of Huayrapata in the district of Moho, region of Puno, matter of the application to the ACT Resilience Award, is already finished. It gave us expertise in a new strategy to promote livelihood recovery and a church district team was strengthened in their capacities for community resilience, from risk analysis, planning with other local actors strategies ways to reduce risks and factors causing disparities, as well as promoting access to safety nets for recovery, while providing community-based psychosocial support (CBPS).</p> <p>However, the Methodist Church in Peru continues the capacity building and accompaniment of this and other communities where we serve as well as their leaders to own means and strategies for disaster preparedness and risk reduction. We are holding annual trainings to teams formed in each church district (2-4 regions) to enhance their abilities in humanitarian aid, such as CBPS, risk management and disaster preparedness towards a quick response and support to cover main needs connecting with the local governments and with us to monitor alerts and seek funding to implement actions according to each proper context, risks and needs.</p>	<p>Partnerships with public institutions such as the District Municipality of Huayrapata and the Program Pais (local program of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion - MIDIS) were created. This experience gave the local government a feasible and sustainable proposal to respond in emergency due to cold snaps. They could make a covenant with the Cooperation for Social Development Fund (FONCODES, also from MIDIS) to be part of the Mi Abrigo project, being able to adapt 211 houses with the technology of warm houses in eight neighbor communities.</p> <p>The District Municipality of Moho is now aware of assessing risks with the communities as well as working with them in long-term solutions.</p>	<p>Regarding the project "Warm houses to address cold snaps in Peru", we made two site visits after the project ended, finding that families were using the warm houses and cooking in the clean stoves without smoke surrounding the kitchen.</p> <p>With district teams that are being strengthened, we consider as indicators of progress the following ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -District teams which have applied the monitoring tool based on CBPS core principles -District team members who have : ▣Made the community mapping of vulnerable groups, social problems and available resources ▣Assessed the damage and needs assessment of frequent disasters in their communities as well as the identification of potential partners to reduce disaster risks. -District team members who have hold workshops on community resilience and DRR action plan. -District team members who have organized earthquake, fire and flooding evacuation drills involving local partners such as the firemen or the municipality <p>From the Methodist Church of Peru's headquarters, we help with templates and guides to facilitate the information collection.</p>	<p>Perhaps the main challenges found in our intervention is the limited knowledge of municipality officers to implement disaster risk reduction actions and to invest resources to accompany communities to develop community plans and capacity building actions, such as time and budget.</p> <p>Furthermore, usual actions taken after a disaster happens are limited to provide food and warm clothes, but to think of proposals to build back better is not a priority in many municipalities, despite the fact that some non-government organizations such ours are willing to offer advice and technology, and the National Civil Defense System (INDECI) offers frequent training to public servants. These challenges are obstacles to sustain the DRR networks from the grassroots to the national level and back. Thus, sometimes communities facing disasters are not correctly attended as information systems are not updated and resources could not be oriented for response.</p>	<p>We are seeking resources and partnerships to mainstream the experience of warm houses in the region of Cusco, in communities above 3,500 meters above sea level that are vulnerable to cold snaps. Additionally, we would like to organize a experience exchange gathering where participants could also update their knowledge in DRR and CBPS.</p>

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2020-04-11 07:10:53	<p>The experience called "Local Climate Monitoring as a measure of Adaptation to Climate Change and Livelihood Resilience in three Municipalities of Western Honduras", advances in the achievement of results. Currently there are ten (10) Climate Stations that make up the Local Climate Monitoring Network. 12 women and 28 men participate as Local Climate Observers (that is, seven new observers have joined.) The Network covers 90% of the 788 km2 of the territory made up of the municipalities of Copan Ruinas, Santa Rita and Cabañas. It generates information for Disaster Risk Reduction (RDD) and decision making in agriculture; more than 5000 farmers in 35 communities receive climate information for decision-making in their production systems. By adopting the Integrated Participatory Climate Services in Agriculture (PICSA) methodology, CASM technical staff, farmers and technicians from other institutions have improved their understanding and ability to transfer climate information and its application to decision making in agriculture. The PICSA methodology is implemented through an agreement between CIAT-CASM started in 2019 within the framework of the CCAFS program (Climate Change, Agricultural and Food Security).</p>	<p>Important achievements have been generated so far. The community organizations that integrate the experience have increased their capacities to face climate variability, progressively improve their understanding of the climate information generated by the Monitoring Network and apply it in decision-making related to DRR. Five thousand farmers in 35 communities receive climate information, allowing them to decide what to do before the production cycles. An important achievement in late 2019 was the development of a case study in one of the communities covered by the Monitoring Network. The case study shows that farmers have used climate forecasts to decide what to do prior to each production cycle. Something important to highlight is that the financing with which the project was generated ended from October 2019, however, those involved continue to participate actively.</p>	<p>From the point of view of instruments to evaluate progress, the case study cited in the previous section was itself an instrument to evaluate the results of the Local Climate Monitoring experience. Another way to evaluate progress is the periodical feedback on the reception and understanding of climate information by farmers with whom CASM intervenes through its different programs. And a last element is the number of reported actions carried out by farmers and local organizations as a result of the use of climate information. Although the progress is satisfactory, it is worth mentioning that there is still a lack of greater involvement of public entities at the municipal level (for example, local governments and Municipal Emergency Committees) in order to make the most of climate information that constitutes a public good for useful for managing the development of the territory.</p>	<p>*Improve the articulation of public entities and civil society for the revitalization of the Monitoring Network as a public good oriented to DRR and adaptation to climate change in the territory.</p> <p>* That farmers improve their ownership and independence in the analysis and interpretation of the generated climate information. This is being achieved with the PICSA methodology, and progress will be made in this regard.</p> <p>* That the climate information of the Network continue generating actions of political incidence in order to achieve greater public investment in DRR and adaptation to climate change in the three municipalities.</p>	<p>* Continue to build capacities of local climate observers.</p> <p>* Promote greater involvement of public entities and related societies in the management of the Network.</p> <p>* For this and next year, the Network will be promoted to the Western Agroclimatic Technical Table, which is promoted by CIAT&#039;s Resilience in Central America project and is a space for discussion and decision-making regarding climate trends and its effect on agriculture in the western region (Departments of Copan, Ocotepeque, Lempira and Santa Barbara).</p> <p>* Develop new case studies to collect experiences at the community and territorial levels.</p>
2020-04-10 12:33:31	<p>In West Pokot and Tana River in Kenya, climate change is contributing both to longer droughts and more intense floods and landslides. Church World Service (CWS), working alongside these vulnerable communities, through an approach centered on community organizing, and with the intentional participation of women and girls in activities that have sought to expand livelihood options and increase their resilience to environmental stress. These options including bee keeping and village savings and loans for resilience have increased income by close to six times their local harvests, provide a source of food during droughts and floods, and increase women's ability to generate household income. Fostering twenty cohesive working groups (six in West Pokot and fourteen in Tana River), received training on modern beekeeping techniques, financial literacy and environmental conservation. A market linkage has been established, and participants have harvested honey and sold it through semi-processing centers that were established as part of the project. Beekeepers are paid electronically through M-pesa mobile payment platform, which increases efficiency and overcomes technological and financial exclusion barriers. The money obtained by group members is transferred to the savings and loan associations, which boosts their savings and increases their capacities to borrow for investments as well as utilize in the needs, thereby expending their choices and options reducing their vulnerability.</p>	<p>The project realized: increased honey production; income gains and income smoothing among participants; small business growth; and increased household savings. These outcomes are expected to contribute to economic growth with diversified income and livelihood options, thereby spreading the risks posed by livelihoods dependent on natural resources.</p> <p>Improved family cohesion has been observed when there is increase in income. Women control their new streams of income, which is channeled directly to their mobile phones. This means that women can more readily access essential items, and children – particularly girls – can stay in school.</p> <p>Community participants are the managers of the project and play the greatest role in decision-making. Local government, meanwhile, has played a key role by facilitating the formal registration of livelihoods groups. Local faith leaders have supported the mobilization of community members and provided church venues for the training sessions. As a faith-based organization that works alongside communities of diverse religious backgrounds, CWS has been able to garner trust and acceptance by participating communities, as well as County and National Governments.</p>	<p>-CWS undertakes regular monitoring as well as mid - term assessments. Project internal evaluations are carried at the end of the year. The following indicators are used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of men/women contributing to the household economy 2. % of men/women participating in decision making within the household and community 3. % of men/women taking up leadership positions within the community. 4. % increase in asset ownership amongst women 5. % reduction in SGBV cases due to resource constraints 6. Proportions of women accessing family resources 7. Level of their networking and friendship 	<p>-Harsh environmental conditions and disasters e.g. floods temporarily disrupts the community meetings for loan access as well as training activities</p> <p>-Unscrupulous middle men lure community members with ready cash hence disrupting the organized structures</p>	<p>-Upscaling and commercialization of the enterprises for sustainability</p> <p>-Seeking support to replicating the ideas in all regions with similar conditions</p> <p>-Engaging the County and National Governments to invest in similar initiatives and inclusion in their development plans</p>

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2020-04-09 13:15:25	<p>"Empowering Grassroots Women to Build Community Resilience" Indonesia (YEU)</p> <p>Women are usually considered as beneficiaries, but at local level women have proved themselves to be able to actively participate in development process. Grassroot women play strategic roles in carrying activities at their neighborhood. Suka Tani Women Farmer Group (WFG) continues their organic farming, even has persuaded the local government to replicate their practices to other women farmer groups in the village. Suka Tani has been recognized by both the village and district governments. The proposal that they have applied to District Agricultural Agency last year and continuous lobbying has brought a result. At the end of 2019, they got a capital worth of Rp. 50,000,000 (approx. USD 3571) from District Agricultural Agency to expand their group business in form of chicken farming. Apart from supplying foods for the neighborhood, it is also useful for Suka Tani to ensure the availability of good nutrition for the people in their village. Suka Tani WFG has also partnered with District Social Agency for supplying foods such as vegetables for older people and the recipients of PKH (central government program of conditional cash-transfer) in the community. They saved some profit of this income as preparedness fund.</p>	<p>a)Having diversified livelihood. Through the support from Agricultural Agency, Suka Tani are now able to raise 260 chickens for eggs. This initiative is done to ensure food availability in the community and reduce vulnerability due to the impact of climate change.</p> <p>b)Replication of resilience practice (organic farming) to other women farmers group in other areas.</p> <p>c)Increased partnership with District Government such as Social Agency, Agriculture Agency, other women groups.</p> <p>d)Having peer-to-peer learning with women farmer groups in different districts. In this occasion, Suka Tani shared their practices and lesson learnt of being able to attend Global Platform for DRR in Geneva, one of which is able to discuss their first hand experiences in facing the impact of climate change to government and donors and learn practices of grassroots women from other countries</p> <p>e)Advocacy for village fund.</p>	<p>a)Using monitoring and evaluation form that completed by grassroots women. The form intend to measure both quantitatively and qualitatively of each group program. Quantitative includes the number of members whether there are additional members or not, as well as the financial report they have. In addition, qualitatively include knowledge-transfer, networking, challenge, and problem solving effort</p> <p>b)Regular informal monitoring to track progress for national or international events (such as GPDRR, APUF, WUF) and involving them during exchange learning as facilitator or resource persons for replication</p> <p>c)Make sure the program matches to the workplan</p>	<p>a.Geographical and geological condition which is prone to multi-disasters.</p> <p>b.Lack of awareness and organizational capacity, such as low commitment in attending meetings, lack of group harmony that affected group members' activeness</p> <p>c.Some active members have other role and responsibility within village or have job outside the village, e.g. as health cadres, head of sub-village, work in the city, etc.</p> <p>d.Some members need to be encouraged in learning new ideas, for example advocacy for village budget, resilience program, etc, therefore it takes longer time to get the ideas internalized within members.</p>	<p>a)Strengthening commitment of group women and continue the indirect assistance and monitoring</p> <p>b)Intensive communication and encouragement for accelerating the resilience practice, such as to diligently work on the clear bookkeeping so they are able to measure the cost and benefit of their resilience practice.</p> <p>c)encourage investment for innovation in other resilient activities to ensure group sustainability and involve women groups as resource or facilitator for their expertise.</p> <p>d)link women groups to larger network</p>
2020-04-08 13:38:04	<p>For Uganda, mostly engaged with national level advocacy to lobby for increased funding towards climate change and DRR response, this fund increase should be within the national budget but also external UN, bilateral and multilateral funding.</p> <p>Also engaged with office of the prime minister charged with coordinating and responding to disasters ,to map out disaster prone areas, so the country now has a risk and vulnerability atlas.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. External funding towards resilience building which is reducing vulnerability to disasters 2. Risk and vulnerability atlas mapping hot spots and enabling pre-disaster actions. 3. Development of Members EPRP including training members in EPRP 4. Building capacity of national members in developing ACT Appeal documents and implementing rapid responses 	<p>Progressing well and hope we can have more actions this year. Its slow for now especially when we lost the global leadership</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Few staff involved in DRR work and other work takes priority especially refugees 2.yet to complete the EPRP for forum as a few still pending. 3. New staff on board whose capacity we need to build again. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remobilizing staff of ACT members in DRR work 2. Conclude on EPRP 3. Document more on DRR
2020-04-07 16:52:48	<p>5 CBDRM manuals developed. Lessons learnt document completed in Spanish & English. 62 out of 100 DRM committee established.</p> <p>Capacity development of partners in emergency preparedness and response planning is ongoing and has been conducted in Guatemala.</p> <p>17 CSOs trained or FBOs trained on integrating resilience approaches in the DRM cycle.</p> <p>3 CSOs have piloted in Haiti and another CSO currently planning for their pilot in the Philippines.</p>	<p>CBDRM manual produced. CBDRM lessons learnt document produced. 62 out of 100 DRM committee established.</p> <p>1 of the planned 5 CSOs or FBOs have been supported/trained for EPRP capacity (in Guatemala). The target or 5 CSOs or FBOs trained on integrating resilience approaches in the DRM cycle has been exceeded, with 17 having been trained. The first phase workshop for CSOs and FBOs to pilot the approach of SCLR has been conducted for 3 of the target of 5 organisations. The first phase of the SCLR pilots have been completed by 3 CSOs and they are currently capturing and documenting their learning.</p>	<p>Tracking of submitted deliverables at the headquarters level in coordination with regional and country offices or directly with partners. In addition, we conduct training satisfaction surveys, conducting monitoring, capturing lessons and contracting project evaluations.</p>	<p>There are likely to be delays in the establishment of DRM committees due to the outbreak of Covid-19, however we are looking into the option of these committees being engaged as part of community-based Covid-19 surveillance networks.</p> <p>None of the 40 local voluntary community groups for community preparedness, early warning and response have yet been established due to delays in project commencement due to typhoons and cyclones which recently affected the Philippines and Eastern Africa. There are likely to be further delays due to the outbreak of Covid-19, however we are looking into the option of these committees being engaged as part of community-based surveillance networks.</p>	<p>Continuation with existing deliverables as planned, among others, etc.</p>

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2020-04-07 15:25:35	<p>A 3-Year Project on Enhance Community Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity against Floods and Landslides in Afghanistan has been started in January 2017 and will end on April 30, 2020.</p> <p>So far, team of Community World Service Asia, ANDMA, Provincial district officials, and Community Volunteers have learnt technical aspect of making hazard maps, 5 major districts in eastern region including Bihsud, Dara-e-Noor, Khewa (Kuz Kunar), Qarghayi and Kama have been mapped, comprehensive tools; EVAG for evacuation and 2 supplementary textbooks one on fostering map reading culture and other on understanding disasters occurrence mechanisms and factors are developed. 68 school teachers, 25 community volunteers, 5 district officials and 2 provincial ANDMA representatives have been trained and taught on technical risk assessment and DRR awareness raising skills. Additionally, awareness raising through media (TV/Radio) is also considered as a source to spread DRR awareness amongst the people at national level. In addition to improving Afghanistan legal framework for disaster management, the project aimed to strengthen ANDMA's internal system in order to strategically improve ANDMA's control and Management. For this purpose CWSA has developed 5-Year Strategic Plan for ANDMA.</p>	<p>1. Capturing and Understanding natural disaster risk: Due to lack of availability and general understanding of natural disaster risk at national, local and community levels, the project aimed to collect available risk information at local and community levels, using the information in modern technology of hazard and DRR mapping the team has developed hazard and DRR maps of the most risk prone areas in eastern Afghanistan and communicated with key stakeholders.</p> <p>2. Transferring Technical Knowledge to Local Communities: In order to effectively transfer technical knowledge from Japan to Afghanistan and make it sustainable, the project has established technical risk assessment teams in each district and facilitated and trained them on risk analysis.</p> <p>3. DRR Awareness Raising Training Sessions: During the project period awareness raising sessions were conducted for 68 school teachers, 1800 school students, 1800 community members, considering gender balance. The project also used mass communication for awareness raising via TV and Radio Channels.</p> <p>4. DRR Community Guideline: Based on the 3-Year project effective implementation and recommendation from the stakeholders, a comprehensive DRR community Guideline has been developed.</p> <p>5. Contribution to Afghanistan Disaster Management Legal Framework: in order to strengthen Afghanistan Disaster Management Legal Framework, the project shared all the risk</p>	<p>Due to lack of availability and understanding of natural disaster risk information at national, local and community levels, this project was really a need and filled the gap. The risk which has been captured under this project has been shared with key stakeholders. All the stakeholders really appreciate the process and recommended to extend the program to other parts of the country. Overall, the project has achieved all its preset objectives and expected goal.</p>	<p>Following were the key challenges in implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security Concerns - Lack of proper awareness at community level - Hazard Mapping - New and first initiative in Afghanistan - Low level of DRR knowledge and lack of interest at community level - Lack of availability of the authentic (source) DRR data at provincial, district and community level 	<p>As the project has successfully mapped the high risk districts in East Afghanistan, therefore the thematic area has been expanded and physical construction component has been added along with the current activities. This new phase will start on May 01, 2020 and will end on April 30, 2023.</p>
2020-04-07 12:56:43	<p>LWR is currently strengthening the flood resilience of the vulnerable communities in transboundary areas along the Koshi, Kamala and Narayani River Basins in Nepal and India. The project has supported 200 communities covering more than 30,000 households and 150,000 people to reduce vulnerability to monsoonal flooding. LWR has formed more than 139 Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMC) to improve community awareness of and response to flooding and three Transboundary Citizen Forums (TBCFs) to bring the citizens of both countries together for sharing, planning, and advocacy on transboundary DRR and early warning issues.</p> <p>LWR leverages a six pillared approach to promote resilience: i) early warning systems, ii) community based DRR institutions, iii) resilient infrastructure, iv) safety nets (saving, credit, insurance etc.), v) resilient livelihoods and vi) public-private partnerships.</p> <p>Additionally, since 2010 LWR has worked with urban communities in Nepal to improve their resilience to disaster. Under the Safer City project, LWR and its partners have been working in the Kathmandu Valley to help urban communities plan, organize, manage, and respond to urban disaster by enhancing the institutional capacity of urban government and residents. LWR works closely with the Nepal Department of Hydrology and Meteorology to strengthen community-based early warning systems.</p>	<p>LWR-established CDMCs have more than 3,400 voluntary members that provide preparedness, search and rescue, first aid, relief, temporary shelter, and community kitchens to more than 150,000 people. TBCFs have been crucial in sharing of flood early warning and coordinating with government to resolve challenges faced by targeted transboundary communities. More recently, CDMCs have worked to raise community awareness about COVID-19, promoting hand washing and social distancing and helping health workers to trace cases.</p> <p>In coordination with the Nepal government, LWR developed an urban DRR toolkit focusing on risk assessment, planning, and preparedness. LWR helped establish 8 GIS-based disaster information systems in the Kathmandu Valley that map information about schools, hospitals, water pumps, etc., and are linked to local service providers, such as the fire brigade. LWR has supported more than 5,000 farmers with resilient livelihood practices, including promoting raised bed nurseries, hanging gardens, portable vermicompost, and resilient crop varieties</p>	<p>LWR uses its Design, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (DMEL) toolkit and training program to ensure evidence is gathered and used to maximize the impact of its projects. The DMEL Framework includes tools, guidance, and minimum standards for every stage of the project cycle: design, planning, implementation, evaluation. LWR's M&E Plan Matrix defines project indicators, identifies data collection tools, formalizes data collection and data use roles and responsibilities, and creates data collection timelines and work plans. During project implementation, the project team undertakes an ongoing process of data collection, analysis, decision-making, and reporting. LWR uses reflection meetings as a tool for facilitating the collective validation, analysis, learning and action planning around the actual indicator data and for analysis of gender and youth issues.</p>	<p>Influencing local government representatives and stakeholders to increase investment in flood resilience is challenging. Communities most vulnerable to floods do not have much influence in local level planning and policy making. Governments tend to prioritize physical infrastructure such as roads over flood control measures. Every stakeholder has its own interest and influence, making coordination among different stakeholders working for flood risk reduction or resilience difficult.</p> <p>Transboundary flood issues are political. Central governments have not prioritized transboundary flood issues and government-to-government coordination remains limited. Advocacy on transboundary flood risk reduction and management requires tireless efforts and time to bring tangible results.</p>	<p>LWR will continue to take a holistic approach to DRR. LWR is planning to establish 26 flood resilient model communities which shall demonstrate at the local level how vulnerable communities can become resilient through adopting the six pillars of a flood resilient community. LWR is promoting market-led agro-enterprises to strengthen incomes and livelihood options and improve sustainability and potential for scale up.</p> <p>Coordination with government shall be strengthened for increased resources and access for vulnerable communities. The capacity of the CDMCs shall be strengthened to be able to respond to multiple hazards such as adverse climatic conditions and epidemics.</p>

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2020-04-07 11:25:59	<p>The original project with one target village has now expanded to include four new villages (a total of 5 villages) and is enhanced with a farmer investigation programme called 'Climate Resilient Agriculture Innovative Investigation Project' (CRAIIP) under the guidance of 2 universities, Hasanuddin University in Makassar and Humboldt University in Berlin. In addition to the five target villages, the Toraja Church (GT) in collaboration with Church World Service (CWS) is operating a project called 'Disaster Resilience through Enhanced Adaptive Measures' (DREAM) in five other villages in Tana Toraja Regency. This project also includes activities in the fields of DRR and climate change adaptation and mitigation. The disaster preparedness team formed is functioning well and has become a resource in the villages for providing information and education as well as providing assistance in the event of a disaster. The household-level risk maps developed by the project have been used by village governments in developing programmes in the target villages and have also included DRR programs in their annual budget and planning. Gender mainstreaming remains fundamental to project implementation.</p>	<p>Bua&#039;tarrung Village, the first village to implement the Lighthouse Project, has been designated as a PROKLIM village by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in their Climate Village Program. The local governments in Tana Toraja and North Toraja have replicated several project activities such as organic agriculture, homestead vegetables and biogas. CRAIIP activities have enabled farmer-led research into rice and chilli farming methods which are more resilient to the negative impacts of climate change including the development of better organic fertilisers and pesticides from locally available resources.</p>	<p>An official external evaluation was recently conducted by independent consultants from Germany and Indonesia and the project was assessed to have made a significant difference in the target group communities and has also had an impact in surrounding villages and villages in other provinces in Indonesia. A greenhouse gas inventory carried out by CCROM Bogor will be used to assess the impact of CFS participants reducing emissions from the 3 main agricultural sources identified (use of urea, biomass burning, livestock manure). Progress is also continually measured against the targets set in collaboration with the donor organisations.</p>	<p>Due to funding limitations, GT is only able to implement LHP in five villages and DREAM in five villages (a total of 10 villages) which are all located in the neighbouring districts of Tana Toraja and North Toraja, South Sulawesi, Indonesia</p>	<p>The direct mentoring of activities in Bua&#039;tarrung village will cease as it is considered that the community can maintain the results achieved without assistance from GT. The Lighthouse project concept is considered to be an excellent concept because it combines DRR with Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation and GT will look for new partners to allow implementation of this project in other areas. Tree planting activities will still continue in the project villages to prevent landslides as well as for GHG mitigation. Knowledge gained from CRAIIP activities will be applied by the farmers in the target villages on their own land. Lobby and advocacy with local and national government on DRR still be one of the project focused. Results from gender audit will be used to submit recommendations for the implementation of the climate change adaptation programmes in agriculture to the local government</p>
2020-04-02 12:21:37	<p>ABM&#039;s Pacific suite of DRR projects led to production of DRR materials, including a DRR strategy in Vanuatu, awareness-raising materials in PNG), and a Pacific-wide Theology of DRR. Other outputs included DRR awareness-raising trainings for communities and for clergy, and installation of water tanks in three locations (in two of the locations, rising sea level had made local ground water too salty). Finally, ABM was one of many church agencies to fund a meeting of Pacific church representatives to further planning for their Reweaving the Ecological Mat philosophy, which is expected to infuse many Pacific development projects with a focus on maintaining ecological balance.</p>	<p>- A reasonably strong platform - in terms of documents and IEC materials - for raising awareness at community level. - A small number (less than 200 across three Pacific countries) who have attended trainings and raised their own awareness. - A willingness by all of our three Pacific partners to integrate DRR as a cross-cutting issue (and each has written its own DRR/climate strategy).</p>	<p>Probably not very well! Some of the outputs are physical ones, so we are assessing both the physical product and the degree to which it is subsequently used. With most of the activities, a key indicator of impact is the degree of local initiative to conduct follow-up (whether locals move to establish/animate committees, whether the ecological mat concept or DRR awareness-raising leads to behavioural change, etc), That&#039;s mostly qualitative data collection but we don&#039;t have strong qualitative data showing change).</p>	<p>Working with small agencies in the Pacific, much of the DRR energy and expertise rests with just one person. The departure of our Vanuatu partner&#039;s DRR officer in 2019 and our PNG partner&#039;s DRR officer in 2018 slowed progress.</p>	<p>Pacific-wide: assist PCC with activities arising from their Reweaving the Ecological Mat philosophy. Vanuatu, Solomons and PNG: Partners will continue to conduct DRR/climate awareness-raising activities in communities, and to encourage each community to produce a DRR plan. Our Solomons partner may also request ABM support for climate research that they are conducting.</p>